

The Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.

Thursday Nov 25, 1875

Death of the Vice-President.

Vice-President Wilson died in Washington city, on Monday last.

Congress meets Monday, Dec. 6.

The "third term" is looming up. Grant is willing.

The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) nominates Allen G. Thurman, for the Presidency.

The Shelby county Democrat says that "Thurman will be the favorite Democratic candidate for President."

A convention has been called of the cities in Ohio to meet at Columbus, on Wednesday, December 8th, to take into consideration the tramp nuisance.

Brick Pomeroy will commence the publication of a new paper in Chicago about the first of the year. Good bye Brick.

It is reported from Washington that two Ohio National Banks are in a shaky condition, but their locality is not given.

The Prohibitionists of New Hampshire held their State Convention at Concord on the 10th inst., and nominated S. J. Kendall as their candidate for Governor.

Mrs. Mottron proposes to have a little Plymouth investigation of her own. Well, as cold weather is upon us we will try and stand it as it won't smell so bad.

The Cincinnati Enquirer "comes down" and acknowledges that the small-pox is "unpleasantly" prevalent in that city. Keep away.

Your letter will be sent to the dead letter office, if you do not put the stamp upon the upper right hand corner. Mind that.

Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia says the Democratic Congressmen from the South will be very conservative and will oppose all claims against the government on account of the war.

Burglars are reported everywhere. Thieving trains, highway robbers and horse thieves. Our people should look a little out.

Delano is the tenth member of Grant's Cabinet that has resigned since he became President. There has been less fixity of tenure in the departments than has characterized any previous administration.

If the next Presidential election should be "thrown into the House," the Democrats have a sure thing of it. It takes twenty states to elect, and we have the Congressional delegations in twenty-four of them.

The Masonic fraternity are cautioned against a man calling himself Dr. J. M. Ogden, claiming to be from Texas, who travels about dressed in good style, victimizing the Masonic lodges in this State.

The Legislature recently elected in New Jersey is the one hundredth Legislature elected by that State, the first election having occurred September 21, 1775.

Our "self-sacrificing" President is reported at work on his message and receives no visitors. Wonder if he now takes his today "crooked" or "straight"?

Dayton has taken action on the "tramp" question, and has leased for a term of twenty years the old County Jail building, in which these vagrants will be confined at night and made to earn their living by working on the streets in the daytime.

The two column article in the last issue of the Eaton Weekly Register, on "crooked whisky," is queer! Now, we know what whisky "straight" means, but if any honest Prohibitionist will explain to us the sense of that article, it may induce us to change ours to "crooked" in the future.

Hundreds of Farmers, Laborers, Mechanics and men in the mercantile business in Ohio, would now vote differently from what they did, were the election not over. Their eyes are being opened to the lies and deception of the radical stumpers that perambulated our State and promised "good times" should Hayes be elected.

Grant thinks that the "emergency" has arrived that will make it a necessity for him to be a candidate for the third term, and the prospect is that he will control the entire South in the National convention, and by the aid of his office-holders in the North, force himself upon his party as its candidate.

C. W. McDONALD, the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, who was defeated by the canvassers illegally throwing out the vote of Perryburg precinct, has given notice of contest and began taking testimony on Tuesday of last week. Counting the vote of Perryburg he is elected to the position.

THE DIFFERENCE.

We often see the word "bullionist" applied to the advocates of a gold currency. This is not correct when applied to those persons who are special champions of bank rags. The term "hard money" men does not express their intent and purpose. We have no hard-money men in this country, in the sense of advocates of an exclusive gold currency. It is impossible to have gold money to the extent of even one-fifth of the volume of currency actually demanded by the business of the country. All intelligent people are aware of that fact. The real issue is between United States legal-tender paper money and bank rags. The greenback demand the former; the so-called "hard-money" men and "bullionists" demand the latter. The amount of money we shall have is not a question directly in issue. Both parties pretend that they just simply want enough for the actual needs of the people and no more. But the greenback men insist that the people themselves shall say how much they need—that the supply shall equal the demand, and the volume shall be regulated through the interchangeability of government bonds and greenbacks; while the so-called bullionists and hard-money men insist that bankers and capitalists shall determine the volume. They insist that the people shall have currency when and wherever the bankers can make money for themselves by furnishing it.

The greenback men insist that the farmer, merchant, mechanic and workman shall have the privilege of holding government bonds if he wants to and is able, and shall also have the privilege of converting them into United States legal-tender money at his option; the so-called bullionists and hard-money men insist that bankers only shall have the privilege of depositing bonds and drawing currency. The greenback men insist that the government should refund its bonds at a lower rate of interest, and make them interchangeable, thus permanently lowering rates of interest throughout the country; the so-called hard-money men and bullionists insist that ten per cent. interest is cheap enough, and that the government shall maintain high rates of gold interest, cultivate a foreign demand for bonds, and by denying the privilege of interchangeability of bonds and greenbacks maintain arbitrary control over rates of interest. The greenback men insist that the people can be trusted with the finances of the country as well as with its honor and life upon the battlefield; the bullionists and hard-money men insist that the control of the finances of the country is a perquisite of the money lenders, and that the common people can not be trusted. These contrasts show the difference between "inflationists," so-called, and "bullionists" and "hard-money" men, so-called. There are no inflationists in the strict sense of that term. No one proposes a greater issue of money than is absolutely necessary to the healthy growth and equitable transaction of the business of the country. On the contrary there are no real hard-money men. Those who are called such are merely advocates of an inflated bank currency instead of United States legal-tender money. These are really the inflationists; for while they insist upon an inferior currency, entirely under the control of the bankers, thus forcing the people of the country to use their private credit and the book credits of the banks, which is the worst and most dangerous system of inflation.

The Republican papers are all volunteering advice to the Democrats as to who ought to be the Speaker of the House, and they are generally in favor of Kerr, of Indiana. They talk about it just as if they had a majority, but we suppose that results from habit, as they have been accustomed to controlling it so long that they can not realize the fact that they have lost the power to make a Speaker. Their impotence will do them no good, for the Democrats will choose a Speaker to suit themselves, and it is not probable that he will be any man strongly urged by the Republicans.

It is a mistake to say that the newly elected New Jersey Legislature chooses a United States Senator to succeed Senator Frelinghuysen. His term does not expire until 1877, and his successor will be chosen by the Legislature elected next year. The present Senate, or rather a part of it, will vote for him, but the majority for the Republicans in that body is so small that next year's election may overthrow it.

Mormon missionaries propose to solve the problem of superfluous women in Massachusetts by preaching polygamy there. One hundred and five of these emissaries of Brigham will work in the old Bay State vineyard this winter.

The colored vote of Ohio is estimated at 20,000. So that Hayes' majority is only 5,000. Gov. Allen received about 15,000 majority of the white vote of the State. Will the Republicans reward their colored friends, by giving them a large share of the offices?

The women of Ohio are taking steps to graduate as surgeons since the admirable operation by one of their number in cutting off the leg of her drunken husband with a common saw. Cleveland was the theatre of this philanthropic deed.

TOO MUCH MONEY!

The large number of failures and suspensions that are still daily occurring affords food for reflection, and now that the election is over and the excitement passed away, men of thought can view the state of our financial condition without that stolid prejudice which possessed them during the campaign. Hundreds who voted the radical ticket but one month ago, already see the mistake they made and feel that the policy advocated by that party is certain to lead to ruin and destruction of the industries of our country. But it is too late; failures continue, and when one man fails it effects a dozen more, and the worst feature of all is, that in 1879 we will be no nearer specie than we are to-day, with hundreds of our best business men prostrated and bankrupt through contraction and Republican government. Unless there is a change, and we go back to the democratic policy of light taxes and economy, repudiation is sure to follow. We know this policy is the best, and that none other can be depended upon to bring the ship of State into a safe harbor—and we know that under Radical rule matters are growing worse and that a change could not be any more disastrous to the commercial interests of the country, than at present. Until there is a change, we expect to have our budget of failures and suspensions to chronicle each week, that our readers may see whether the radical campaign cry of "too much money" in the country, was not all humbug and deception. We have not so many to publish this week, but the reader will observe in the announcements that of a dry goods house in New Paris, this county, and that the "hard times" are closing in upon us nearer home.

WOOSTER, O., Nov. 17.—W. A. Donner, dealer in books and stationery, musical instruments and fancy goods, has made an assignment.

C. P. Prentiss, the Mercerville, O. brewer, made an assignment on Monday, John S. Roby, assignee.

Keely, grocer, of Ashtabula, O., has made an assignment.

Barnes Brothers, of Akron, O., large dry goods dealers, have made an assignment.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The creditors of T. Gelsowsky, furniture manufacturer, have agreed to accept his notes with indorsement at two, four and six months, for 33 1/2 cents on the dollar.

New York, Nov. 17.—The failure of White, Willis & Chapman, dealers in millinery goods, Broadway, was announced yesterday; also, the failure of Robert Rosenberg, dealer in corsets and hosiery, Franklin street.

Jehochim Davis has assigned all his property for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities, \$33,000; assets, \$17,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Wallace & Co., one of the largest dry goods firms in this city, failed to-day. Liabilities, three quarters of a million dollars; assets, perhaps five hundred thousand, and that all country paper, with a stock worth a hundred thousand.

The Jackson (O.) Herald of last week says:

But two out of the six furnaces at this place are now in blast, the Tropic having blown out last week.

The dry goods firm of Geo. L. Birch & Co., of New Paris, made an assignment on Thursday last. In addition to this, each one of the firm made individual assignments.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

By the report just issued by the Mercantile Agency of R. Dunn & Co. for the nine months of the present year, it appears that the failures in the United States and Territories foot up 5,334, with liabilities amounting to \$131,172,503. These figures are large, and hardly credible with the impression that business has been conducted on an unusually sound and healthy basis. Compared with the three years, they show an excess of 1,174 in the number of failures, and of \$3,730,000 in the amount of liabilities. Of these totals New York is credited with 1,022 failures, or more than one fifth, with liabilities of \$40,171,207 and Pennsylvania with 419 failures, with liabilities of \$14,013,883. Massachusetts has 564 failures recorded against her, with liabilities footing up \$15,628,321. Ohio, 260 and \$4,686,334.

The Springfield Transcript comes to us this week enlarged and dressed in new type and otherwise much improved. It looks well, and we are glad to see this evidence of prosperity in the Transcript during these times of Radical contraction, because it shows that the Democrats of Clark are alive to the success of their organ.

A decline of about forty per cent. in the value of real estate in the city of New York since the election of General Hayes to the Governorship of Ohio, and the tendency is yet downward! What do you think of it, you gentlemen who voted for General Hayes, and thus gave your influence in favor of forced Resumption?

The women of Ohio are taking steps to graduate as surgeons since the admirable operation by one of their number in cutting off the leg of her drunken husband with a common saw. Cleveland was the theatre of this philanthropic deed.

IT LIVES AND KICKS!

Since the late election in Ohio, we have read a good many obituary notices on the death of the "rag baby," but from the str it is making all over Indiana, Ohio, and many other of the Western and Southern States, it looks as if "Phonix like," it had arisen from its ashes. Meetings are being called and "Greenback Clubs" formed, not only in the "rural districts," but in many of the largest and most prominent cities of the West. We copy the following declaration and call for a mass meeting in the city of Indianapolis, which has been signed by over six thousand voters of that city and county. The sentiments in the call meet our views and that of many others in this town and county, and we give them in full, and suggest a call for a meeting in Eaton upon the same declarations. What say our citizens, irrespective of party?

In view of the continued and increased depression of business, resulting in the failure and bankruptcy of all productive enterprise, the enforced idleness of thousands of honest, industrious working people, the continued shrinkage of values and relative increase of taxation, the vast burden of public and private debt relatively increased by the depression of all other values; all produced as we believe by a mistaken policy of financial legislation; therefore, we, the undersigned citizens and voters of the city of Indianapolis and vicinity, do unite in the following demands upon the Congress of the United States:

First. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act of January 14, 1875, commonly known as the Sherman Bill.

Second. The permanent retirement of all National Bank notes, and the substitution therefor of National Legal-tender paper money, to be issued directly from the Treasury of the United States.

Third. The re-funding of at least a portion of the present national bonded debt into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, say 3 1/2 per cent. per annum, interchangeable with national legal-tender paper money at the pleasure of the holder.

And we further unite in a call for a mass meeting to be held Wednesday, December 1, 1875, in furtherance of these demands.

CROOKED WHISKY.

The prosecutions of the whisky rings at St. Louis and elsewhere, is at present attracting the attention of the government and the public. St. Louis seems to be the abode of the principal rascals, but other places are doing a good deal of the same kind of work, and many precincts are yet to be heard from or discovered.

Some rich developments are made, involving the most loyal officers that are supposed to be the very elect, are found to be guilty of the worst possible frauds on the government. The government may be considered worthy of commendation for its action in these recent prosecutions, but when we consider the fact that the frauds have existed in many cases for months, and in some for years, and that the government has, at least in several instances, been informed of the facts long before it moved in the matter, it is more reasonable to conclude that as long as it was safe, the powers at Washington winked at the perpetrators on the principle of "addition, division and silence," and only when the swindling schemes became so gigantic as to be impossible to conceal, does the government pull down the rotten roof. This is the true state of affairs in this connection, and the pretensions of Grant's hirelings and third term organs, that it means any reform in the robbery and scoundrelism that has governed Grant's administration from its first inception to the present day, is all bosh and political clap-trap to deceive the people.

Ex-Senator Revels, the first man of the negro race who represented a sovereign state in the United States Senate, has written a letter to President Grant, dated Nov. 10th, in which he ascribes the defeat of the Republican party in Mississippi to "unprincipled men who would keep alive the bitterness of the past and inculcate a hatred between the races in order that they may aggrandize themselves by office and his emoluments to control my people, the effects of which is to degrade them." Mr. Revels regards the fact that colored men in Mississippi have had the good sense to vote the democratic ticket this fall as an auspicious one for the State.

The leading Republican organs are much alarmed at the present appearance of the third-term project, and though whistling continually to keep up their courage, are not feeling at all comfortable. This project will yet assume an importance heretofore never anticipated by the country, and may yet be the rock on which the Republican ship is wrecked. The organs do well to tremble.

The official organ of Russia thinks that Europe was never in a better condition for peace than at the present exists. This is well. War, on the whole, is to be condemned. It is generally brought about by injustice on one or both sides, and then, is always more or less unhealthy. People frequently get killed by going to war. We are glad Russia doesn't want to shoot anybody.

TO BE A DEMOCRAT.

To be a Democrat is to be a lover of good government.

A supporter of good laws, and as few of them as possible.

A defender of the rights of minorities.

A respecter of the rights of others.

A warrior for the weak and a defender for the defenseless.

An advocate for the greatest good to the greatest number, without injury to the few.

He believes in the right of the people to eat, drink and wear what-ever they please.

He hates military government; wars upon civil or military despotism and despises anarchy breeders.

Democrats stand by the inherent rights of all men.

This is Democracy.

The Republican party, powerful for a few ill-starred years in this country, has outlived its day and generation. Slavery, its corner-stone, having disappeared, the temple falls to decay and ruin. There is only one great party that can live in this great land of ours, and that is the Democratic party. It and this Republic had a common origin. They have lived together; they now dwell together as far as free government is preserved. The life of one is the life of the other. They were born of the same mother, rocked in the same cradle, and when they die die they must, will be wrapped in the same shroud, and buried in the same grave. There is the same destiny, the same imperishable heritage of glory.

Young men stepping across the line of manhood to honorable citizens, you are the hope of the Republic. It will be, hereafter, what you choose to make it. You wish the highest good to the land of your birth;—then ally yourselves with the Democratic party of the Republic, whose founders and prophets were Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, and Jackson; based on sound, fundamental principles of government; the party that has a constituency in every state in the Union; the party that will enable and protect you and your posterity while living and shed undying lustre on your memory when dead.

During the year ending November 1, 117 national banks were organized, with authorized capital of \$12,104,000. This includes two gold banks, with an aggregate capital of \$200,000. Sixteen banks were organized since August 1st, with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000. Legal tenders deposited since August 1; \$6,752,536, including \$400,000 in gold; notes retired in the same time, \$5,553,971; additional circulation issued for the three months, \$1,916,710.

Sagacious politicians express the opinion that the result of the late elections will lead invariably to the nomination of Grant, for a third term, based on the religious issue, and a leading independent journal of the East, predicts that within six months from the present the Republican papers, which at this moment declare they will never, under any circumstances, support Grant for a third term, will be found insisting that nothing but the nomination of Grant can save the public schools and restore specie payment.

There is some discussion as to whether the incoming or retiring Governor shall appoint the Supreme Court Commission provided for by the new constitutional amendment. The law simply provides that the Governor shall appoint, so we presume the legality of the appointment will not be affected, no matter which exercises the prerogative. It is said that Governor Allen concedes that the majority of the Board should be Republican, and that Governor Hayes has intimated that the minority should be Democratic. With this basis for agreement, the matter of who shall send the names to the Senate will undoubtedly be agreed upon by the two Governors in friendly conference, Governor Hayes selecting the Republican and Governor Allen the Democratic members of the Board.

The Richmond, Virginia, postoffice has been long and satisfactorily filled by a Miss Van Lew, but as the administration must needs rally all its forces for next year, and a female office-holder can not assist much, it is proposed to remove this woman and place a Judge Morton in her stead. He can fill the office to some effect, and can also assist in gathering the clans. Undoubtedly the change will be made in a short time.

The New York papers say that there are more paupers and tramps on the public this winter than last. And many honest, hard-working deserving poor people want who never wanted before. No money, no work, no anything, but high rates of interest, and steady pinching contraction. And yet about this time "the silver was to jingle in the poor man's pocket!"

Hog cholera among the swine, diptheria among the children, epizootic among the horses, small-pox among the adults, and depression and failures among the business, are prevailing to a frightful extent in Ohio. Hayes was elected Governor!

Strayed.

Estrayed from the pasture of J. T. Deem, near Eaton, on Saturday, the 20th inst., one Bay Gelding, 16 hands high, near front and off hind foot white, no shoes or halter on, and tail plaited.

Also, one Brown or Dark Bay Mare, about 15 hands high. Any information concerning these horses will be thankfully received and rewarded by J. T. DEEM, Eaton, O.

Eaton, Nov. 25, 1875-3c

L. C. ABBOTT,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public.
Office in Old Fellows' building, south west corner, up stairs.
Legal business promptly attended to.
(Aug. 27, 75)

WHAT THE FALL ELECTIONS HAVE DONE FOR THE TWO PARTIES.

The fall elections have, in fact, done more for the Democratic party than for the Republican, for they have probably given the predominance among the Democrats to their ablest and wisest leaders, while they have cut from under the Republicans the favorable ground on which they had expected to fight their battle next year. They are compelled to seek a new position, and in doing so there is very grave danger that they will blunder. It is always more difficult for a party in power than for a minority to rise above its old record, to cast out from under the Republicans the favorable ground on which they had expected to fight their battle next year. They are compelled to seek a new position, and in doing so there is very grave danger that they will blunder. It is always more difficult for a party in power than for a minority to rise above its old record, to cast out from under the Republicans the favorable ground on which they had expected to fight their battle next year. 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